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North Dakota, by Act of 1913, entered into a contract with the Lawyers' Corporative Publishing Company for the compiling, codifying, annotating and indexing a compiled edition of the laws of North Dakota. The law specifies that on the fly leaf there shall be a notice that the laws are compiled by authority of the State of North Dakota. The secretary of state is authorized to pass upon the completion of the contract and purchase as many copies as may be necessary for the State.

Oklahoma approved in 1913 the codification and revision of the laws provided for in 1911.

Pennsylvania directed the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a revision and codification of the laws of the State and present the same to the legislature for adoption.

Constitutional Convention Commission. The New York legislature in 1914 passed an act providing for a commission to compile and furnish data for the delegates to the constitutional convention. The act was passed contingent upon the approval of the calling of a constitutional convention by the people. The question was decided affirmatively in April, 1914, and the new commission took effect the first of May.

The commission consists of the president of the senate, the speaker of the assembly and three citizens appointed by the governor. The commission serves without pay but is authorized to employ clerical, expert and other assistants. The law provides that the commission shall collect, compile and print information and data which it may deem useful to the delegates to the constitutional convention. The information and data in printed form are to be supplied to the delegates before the opening of the convention. The commission may also in its discretion provide for the circulation of such matter among other persons. The commission has an appropriation of \$5,000 and is carrying on its work in coöperation with the Legislative Reference Department of the State Library.

Recall of Judicial Decisions. The first State to adopt the recall of judicial decisions as a part of its judicial practice is Colorado. The constitutional amendment providing for such recall was adopted at the November election in 1912 and went into force in January 1913. The provisions first prohibit all courts except the supreme court from passing upon the constitutionality of any law or city charter or amendment adopted by the people in a city, and then go on to say that any decision

declaring or adjudicating that any law of the State or any city charter or amendment adopted by the people in a city is in violation of the constitution, shall be subject to approval or disapproval by the people of the State if a state law, or by the people of the city if it be a city charter or amendment.

Decisions on state laws and city charters under the terms of the act do not become binding for sixty days after they are filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and if five per cent of the qualified electors request that such law be submitted to the people, the secretary of state must publish the text of the law and submit the same to the people at a general election if held within ninety days. The legislature may also provide for submitting such laws or charters at a special election. If a majority approve the act, it becomes binding as a law of the State regardless of the decision of the supreme court.

The same provisions respecting the submission of city charters to the people of the city is made. Such petition must be filed with the legislative body of the city which must then publish the text and submit the act to the people at a special election, unless a regular election is to be held within sixty days. The constitution specifically sets forth the method of securing the petition, by providing that petitions may be circulated in sections and that persons securing signers of any part of the petition shall make oath as to its genuineness. Provision is made for protest and hearing against the genuineness of signatures or the legality of other acts and the sufficiency of the petition. When any petition contains a form of submission containing a reasonably fair description of the act or charter to be referred, no petition filed subsequently thereto shall be permitted to use any form of submission that is so similar to the one previously filed as to tend to confuse the voter.

Special Courts. There has been a marked tendency during the past few years to create courts for special classes of people or to accomplish some particular end in facilitating practice. Many of these new courts have arisen owing to the great volume of business which has been thrown upon the courts especially in urban communities. This has given rise to the specialized court and in a few cases to the specialized judge. Thus, we have probate courts, criminal courts, domestic relations courts, etc. One of the most wide-spread forms of special court is the juvenile court which now exists in a large majority of the States and cities of the country, either in the form of a special court or a special sitting of a regular court for the disposition of cases involving children.